

BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS' BUILDING FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 6

British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.	50.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey	10.00
Mr. P. H. Holyoak	25.00
Hongkong Volunteer Scouts	21.00
The Sincere Co., Ltd.	10.00

Previously acknowledged ... 3,474.00

29,500.00

N. J. STABB,
Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

RUNNING POOL AT FANLING.

May, 1915.

CLASS A—HANDICAPS OF 10 OR UNDER.

*Mr. A. Ritchie	82-4	78
Capt. C. Campbell	80-60	80
Mr. F. W. Cary	88-8	80
Mr. A. B. Purves	92-10	82
Mr. W. D. Kraft	91-5	86

*Winner—49 entries.

CLASS B—HANDICAPS OF 11 OR UNDER.

*Mr. J. Duncan	85-17	76
Mr. E. P. B. Russell	100-24	82

*Winner—67 entries.

JUNE CAPTAIN'S CUP AND POOL AT HAPPY VALLEY.

*Mr. J. Hooper	80-10	70
Mr. T. W. Hill	80-ser	80
Mr. D. G. Bruce	94-14	80
Mr. G. H. Bowker	98-18	80
Mr. M. T. Jones	103-18	87

*Wine Cup and Pool—23 entries.

HONGKONG TENNIS.

The League match between Hong U.C. Club and Club de Recreo, which was stopped by rain two weeks ago, will be resumed on Friday on the former's ground at 5.30 p.m. The score stands at 23 games all.

ALLEGED SEDITION PUBLICATION AT SHANGHAI.

At H.M. Police Court, Shanghai, on 1st June before Mr. G. W. King, Magistrate, Mr. Sheldon Ridge, editor of the *National Review*, Shanghai, appeared on the following charge: "For that he did on May 16th, 1915, at Shanghai, being the editor of a written newspaper known as the *National Review*, and being a person subject to the criminal jurisdiction of this Honourable Court, did publish and offer for sale the said newspaper containing seditious matter, to wit, an article entitled 'The Betrayal,' contrary to the China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1907."

After hearing evidence of publication, his worship informed the accused that a *prima facie* case had been made out, and accordingly he had framed the following charge: "For that you, William Sheldon Ridge, did on May 16th and on divers subsequent dates publish and offer for sale a newspaper called the *National Review*, China, in which was printed an article headed 'The Betrayal' containing seditious matter, contrary to the China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1907."

Article 11, sub-section 17.

Accused reserved his defence and was committed for trial to the Supreme Court, bail being granted in a personal security of \$500, and two sureties of \$1,000 each.

GERMAN TRADE IN CHINA.

That the Germans, though handicapped as no nation has ever been, intend to keep alive their interests in China in every possible way is proved, says the *N.C. Daily News*, by the number of circulars and business letters which find their way to Shanghai. A well-known Shanghai firm has just received the following bid for business from G. Woede, Berlin-Strassburg, Dresden:

"I suppose you cover the greatest part of your articles by German productions; if not so, I hope you will do so for the future, for German productions, as I am convinced, are the very best and cheapest. Therefore I take the liberty herewith to offer you my services (for the present or after the end of the war) to act as your purchaser, if you have not yet such an engagement."

"I think it is not necessary for me to explain to you all the advantages you will have by such a connection and only beg to remark that it is quite natural you are not able to find out the best and most profitable source of supply from your place; but by following my proposition you would have the opportunity to buy from first hand at lowest prices. I am in a position to bring you in direct communication with first manufacturers, or, if you prefer, I would also undertake to place your orders in any article for myself. For my trouble I ask you to indemnify me the expenses for postage and to permit me a small commission from the amounts of the respective invoices."

"I assure you that I will at all times exert myself to guard your interests at the best of my knowing and remark further that I would be just as well ready to do for you also any other business."

A postscript to the letter states that "your address is given to me by the German Consulate there." If "there" means Shanghai, as we suppose it does, it is plain that German trade is not going to be extinguished for want of official help.

JAPAN AND GERMANY.

REMINISCENCES OF A DIPLOMATIST.

Under the title of "Japan Our Ally" Mr. W. Crowson, Vice President of the Japan Society, has written an illuminating little pamphlet on the subject of the rise of Japan, on the subject of the rise of Japan to the position of a World Power and the origin and effects of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which deserve to be widely circulated. Its value is greatly enhanced by a preface from the pen of Sir Claude MacDonald, who, in his position of British Ambassador at Tokyo, was behind the scenes at an important period of our relations with Japan. After speaking of the wonderful events which constituted the making of the new Japan and the way in which the old clan and class animosities have disappeared, Sir Claude traces the growth of the more than friendly feeling towards Great Britain of the Japanese of the present day. He attributes that feeling in its origin to the fact that Great Britain was the first Power to agree to the revision of the old treaties and the abolition of extraterritoriality, which the Japanese so much desired. "I have frequently," Sir Claude says, "been told by the leading statesmen of Japan that this act of friendliness made a great impression throughout the country, as to a greater degree did the refusal of the British Government—Lord Rosbery being then Foreign Minister—to join with Germany, France and Russia in imposing upon Japan the retrocession to China of Port Arthur, which had been won from her during the war of 1894. We can also trace here the dislike and distrust of Germany which was, and is, so noticeable a characteristic of Japanese foreign policy. My Japanese friends have often said to me: 'We can understand Russia's demand for a retrocession of Port Arthur, for she wanted to go there herself, and France was Russia's ally; but Germany's interference was altogether uncalled for, and we shall never forget or forgive it.'"

A DOLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

"That they never have forgotten or forgiven," Sir Claude goes on to say, "was, I think, accentuated by the fact that the language they used in demanding from the Germans the surrender of Tsingtau was identical with that which Germany used when demanding from them the retrocession of Port Arthur." Sir Claude proceeds to state that during the Russo-Japanese War there was more than one occasion when the Japanese might, with perfect right, have called upon Great Britain to make the treaty operative and join in the struggle, but they refrained from doing so, thus showing that it was their earnest desire to restrict the area of the war and embarrass their ally as little as possible. "During the twelve years I had the honour to represent Great Britain in Japan," Sir Claude continues, "I received the utmost kindness and sympathy from the Japanese people. From the Japanese Government I met with the greatest courtesy and straight and fair dealing. In no single case did this Government go back on me; never did they fail to do what they said they would do, and never did they take any step they had given me to understand they would not take. This, I know, is high praise from a diplomatic representative. I can only hope that contact with European and American diplomacy will not have in the future the same deleterious effect which commercial intercourse appears to have had in the not very distant past."

On the subject of the evolution of the new Japan Sir Claude tells an amusing story—illustrative of the difficulties that stood in its way. One was the necessity for the abolition of the privilege accorded, from time immemorial, to the Samurai class of wearing two swords. This abolition, he says, might have given rise to serious trouble, but the statement of that time were undoubtedly a shrewd body, possessed of some humour, and they induced the Emperor to publish an edict permitting all classes to wear two swords if they felt so inclined. This was found most efficacious, and did more to bring about the desired result than sterner measures would have done.

COUNT OKUMA'S STRIKING WORDS.

Mr. Crowson naturally lays stress on the invaluable services which our Allies the Japanese have rendered us during the present war. As he remarks, both the British and the Japanese have a great love of peace, and, while the two nations have sprung from two very different stocks, their situation and resources, as well as their histories, have caused them to have many similar characteristics. As to the future policy of the Japanese Government, he quotes a recent utterance of the venerable Premier of Japan, Count Okuma, which is of the deepest interest to Englishmen at the present time. It is as follows: "Japan, too, has to do her part, and has already been entrusted with the protection of shipping in Far Eastern waters, obliging her to dislodge Germany from the occupation of Kiaochow. Japan must maintain the peace of the Far East at all costs, and as Germany has begun to capture and interfere with shipping in these waters, our duty is plain. Such is the meaning of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance; it was concluded for just such an emergency as this. We owe it to ourselves and to our ally to take the course we are adopting. Japan has no desire to resort to arms without undoubted necessity. But we must do our duty and sustain peace. We are the only people at this moment who can guarantee peace in the Far East. How great, then, is the mission of Japan! It will be our ambition to show the West what it is slow to believe, that we can work harmoniously with great Occidental Powers to support and protect the highest ideals of civilisation, even to the extent of dying for them. Not only in the Far East, but everywhere else that may be necessary Japan is ready to lay down her life for the principles that the foremost nations will die for. It is to be in line with these nations that she is at this time opposing and fighting what she believes to be opposed to these principles. She entered

the Alliance with Great Britain to stand for and die for what Anglo-Saxons are everywhere ready to defend even unto death. It is Japan's aim and ambition to partcipate in all world movement towards noble diplomacy, international relations, and the principle of equal opportunity and peace, and to prevent by the proper means the outbreak or continuance of bloodshed between nations. Japan's relation to the present conflict is as a defender of the things that make for big or civilisation and a more permanent peace." Mr. Crowson's pamphlet is issued by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. at the price of twopenny.

TERRIBLE FATE OF CAPTAIN VON PAPPENHEIM.

REPORTED DESTRUCTION AT HANDS OF MONGOLS.

PEKING, May 20th.

Some time ago I telegraphed that there was reason to believe that Captain von Pappenheim had been murdered in Mongolia. The evidence upon which this statement was founded is now available, and leaves little doubt that the unfortunate officer came to an untimely end early in April or at the end of March. The Russian authorities in North Manchuria on learning that a party of Germans were travelling in Mongolia with the object of damaging the Siberian Railway, sent an official southward to make inquiries as to the movements of the party. This official met some Mongolians proceeding in the direction of Kharlar, bearing a letter from a Mongolian chief, and having with them small quantities of explosives taken from the baggage of Captain von Pappenheim.

PAPPENHEIM CUT DOWN.
The letter states that the Germans asked for a Mongol escort for a German proceeding to Peking with a message for the German Legation. Two men set out with the messenger whom they treacherously murdered shortly afterwards. Meanwhile a large number of Mongols set on the main party, and after a brief struggle killed every member of it. Pappenheim is stated to have wounded two Mongols with his revolver before being overcome. The Mongols then looted the baggage, and made the mistake of trying to drink some liquid explosive under the impression that it was vodka. They finally put all the bodies in a heap on the plain together with the explosives, poured the liquid over all, and then set fire to the heap. The liquid burned for a little while with a blue flame, and then there was a tremendous explosion, after which the Mongols declared, nothing remained to be seen but a big black hole.

PROOF OF THE EVENT.
Unfortunately the Russian official who got this letter did not proceed to the spot where the horrible occurrence took place, 200 miles distant, but the papers accompanying the letter and the specimens of explosives, indicate beyond question that the Germans were exterminated. The explosives brought in have since been analyzed, and proved to be dynamite, melinite, and other explosives, with detonators. The papers include a note written by Pappenheim to the acting military attaché at the German Legation, Peking, vouching for the bearer, a few gun licences issued to Pappenheim in Nanking in 1913, and the visiting card of Pappenheim. These are all obviously genuine documents, and Pappenheim's handwriting has been recognized in the letter to Peking, stated by the Mongols to have been taken from the murdered messenger.

There seems no reason to doubt the truth of the Mongol story. Pappenheim is believed to have had a large sum of money with him for the purpose of bribing the Mongols to assist him in his designs against the railway. The Mongols knowing him to be an enemy of the Russians would be only too glad to make this the excuse to rob and murder the party. Indeed the Mongols pride themselves on the deed, and claim that they committed it out of pure friendship for the great Russian Government. There remains the hypothesis that the explosives and the papers were sent in to the Russians, and the whole story concocted, with the object of covering the disappearance of the Germans and enabling them to escape in some unexpected direction. The probabilities, however, are very much the other way, and most people will conclude that the unfortunate men who embarked upon this dishonest and treacherous expedition in neutral territory have met with their due reward.

PROMOTION OF SMOKE-SCREENS.
At the same time it behooves the Chinese, Mongolian and Russian authorities to make full investigation into the case with a view to the protection of foreign travellers in the future. It is not long ago that poor Grant was murdered in Mongolia without any punishment being inflicted upon anybody. If the present murderous attack is allowed to pass unnoticed, the lives of foreigners throughout the length and breadth of Mongolia will be rendered unsafe.—*N.C. Daily News*.

NURSES IN PYJAMAS.

"We shall return to England," writes a nurse from Serbia in the *Nursing Times*, "skilled in the art of makeshift, and with absolute contempt for anything appertaining to luxury or even mild comfort. Our adopted costumes would, I fear, shock the famous Mrs. Grundy, for we work in pyjamas covered with overall, also Wellington boots, and triangular bandages. This is the costume advised by the Director of the Military Hospitals, who insists that typhus is carried by fleas and lice, so that triangular bandages protect our heads, the Wellington boots our ankles and legs, and the pyjamas, etc., the rest. I only hope the Serbian people do not take this to be our national costume!"

A London paper remarks that barley water, which is now served at the King's table, had a spell of popularity in the West End clubs some twenty years ago, and is likely to know a revival.

WAR BREVITIES.

The *Daily Express* states that the British Government during the first half of April purchased £25,000,000 worth of wheat from Argentina.

Seventy Jews, who arrived in Alexandria from Jerusalem on an Italian steamer, and who propose emigrating to America and Australia, describe the economic situation as terrible.

Le Matin states that the Allies occupy fighting fronts as follow:—France 543 miles, Britain 31 miles, Belgium 17 miles, Russia 856 miles, Serbia and Montenegro 218 miles. Total 1,685 miles.

Owing to the scarcity of milk, and especially the difficulty of obtaining sufficient for hospitals, the Viennese authorities have decided to introduce milk cards on the same principle as bread cards.

Haddingtonshire County Council, in response to the roadmen's application for an increase of wages, refused to grant it to those physically fit and under thirty-eight, but gave a 2s. increase to the men over thirty-eight.

The German Government has organised a rubber collection campaign throughout the country. Wagons now traverse the street daily collecting old rubber shoes, even babies' comforters, for treatment in military rubber works.

According to a telegram from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy of India the damage done by the Zepplins which dropped about a hundred bombs in Southend early in May amounted to £20,000 property destroyed.

There is something strangely familiar in the complaint from Germany that our prisoners of war are "supercilious." However, in France the universal word to-day for our men is "Bon garcon," which means the very opposite of supercilious.

The death of Captain Claude Casimir Perier, the only son of the late President of the Republic, is officially confirmed. He was killed in action in the violent engagements north of Soissons, and was buried by the Germans on the north bank of the Aisne.

Count Ramonones, formerly Liberal Premier of Spain, in a recent public speech strongly urged Spanish adherence to the Triple Entente. He recommended Spain and Portugal to form an alliance, and together stand true to England and France. The policy of isolation was no longer possible for Spain.

The German Press is circulating the report abroad that at the beginning of March the German armies had captured 3,300 Belgian field guns and heavy artillery. A note from an official Belgian source is published showing that his assertion is ridiculous, the Belgian Army never having possessed 3,300 guns.

The Norwegian Consul-General at Archangel, discussing the evidence which goes to prove that the international trade routes have been revolutionised by the war, remarks that one of the most remarkable facts is that the remote port of Archangel has become one of the most important trading harbours on the Continent.

The Allahabad *Pioneer* says:—Lieut. General Sir Arthur Barrett, late commanding in the Gulf, is proceeding home on three months' sick leave. Brigadier-General Robinson, R.A., also from the Gulf, has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate. This timely leave should serve to re-establish the health of these officers.

The *Koelnische Zeitung* publishes an extract from the *Gazette de Lausanne* bitterly denouncing German policy and German military methods of terrorism, and complains that the Swiss Federal Council and the Swiss censorship appear to have one measure of "neutrality" for pro-German papers, and another for anti-German organs.

The Postmaster-General at Bristol gave an instance of what may be called the impressionability of the public. A lonely soldier advertised in the papers for correspondents to get the first three days later 3,000 letters, six bags of small parcels, and ninety large parcels. No wonder Mr. Hobhouse was afraid to reduce the price of parcel postage.

In the April *Nineteenth Century*, Sir Harry Johnston discusses the question of the German possessions in Africa when the time comes for a peace settlement. He is emphatically of opinion that, in his own words, "the map of Africa of the future must be without a German possession on it." To this conclusion he is led by the consideration that the war "broke out fundamentally over African questions."

M. Barrès, writing in the *Echo de Paris*, says that he learns that the diaries kept by German soldiers are, with certain exceptions, of such a nature that the German authorities, realising what formidable evidence they contain against themselves, have officially forbidden the soldiers to continue to keep them, although they had recommended them to be kept in the first instance. M. Barrès adds: "This is probably due to the fear of the crimes which the diaries relate or of the moral deterioration of which they are a confession."

A Berne correspondent says:—As showing the anxiety of the Germans to force their point of view on neutral countries I may mention that an agent of the Hamburg-American Line lately visited all the leading Swiss hotels and arranged to supply them daily with war telegrams free. Every leading hotel here is now daily receiving such telegrams, which are diligently posted up. They naturally give a purely German version, and when I asked the manager of a leading hotel in Lugano why only German news was exhibited, he replied that Germany alone of the belligerents supplied the hotels with war telegrams gratis.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

(TELEPHONE 1741).

HIGH-CLASS BRIAR PIPES

FROM

LOEWE, "MASTA"

B. B. B.

PRESENTATION CASES.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS

TOBACCO POUCHES.

DUTCH AND MANILA CIGARS.

SMOKING MIXTURES AND

PLUG TOBACCOS.

EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.

ALL WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR BRANDS KEPT IN STOCK.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES OF THE
"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"
WHICH ARE REPLETE WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE
APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF
HIGH-CLASS WORK.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

PRICE LISTS.

CIRCULARS.

BALL AND CONCERT PROGRAMMES.

INVITATION CARDS.

VISITING CARDS.

AND

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH
UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN SUPERVISION, AT REASONABLE
PRICES.

BOOK-BINDING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.—

MACHINE-RULING, GOLD-LETTERING, MARBLING, Etc.

EXECUTED ON THE PREMISES AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

LAW WORK A SPECIALITY.

LEDGERS AND ACCOUNT BOOKS.

AT PRICES WHICH COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF ANY
OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE FAR EAST.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 3.

	Previous Day	On 3rd June	On 4th June
	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.59	29.87	29.3
Temperature	86	81	87
Humidity	70	87	65
Wind Direction	South	ENE	SW
Force	3	1	2
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0	0	0

Highest open air Temperature on 7th 87
Lowest open air Temperature on 7th 79

THE STING OF SCIATICA.

The stinging pains, the stabbing knife-thrusts of agony—the fearful tortures of this dread disease have no more terrors for those who have tried and so know the power of LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. If you have not used this miraculous remedy your faith may be weak. You may doubt its efficacy. You despair of relief. But note this fact: vast multitudes of Sciatica victims have been cured by LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. They suffered as you do. They doubted as you do. But they tried it, used it, and the pain disappeared. Go thou and do likewise. To-day is the time.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.
Agents for Hongkong:—
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
1414-7

THE WAR.

BRAVE BRITISH AIRMEN.

BRILLIANT EXPLOITS: ZEPPELIN EXPLODED.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

FRENCH REPRISAL FOR GASSING.

GERMAN TRADE PLANS IN FAR EAST.

ALLEGED HONGKONG DISCOVERY.

AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ZEPPELIN BLOWN UP. SUB-LIEUTENANT'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

London, June 7th.

The Admiralty announces that at three o'clock this morning Flight Sub-Lieutenant R. Warneford attacked a Zeppelin between Ghent and Brussels and from a height of six thousand feet dropped six bombs. The Zeppelin exploded, fell to the ground and burned for a considerable time.

The force of the explosion caused the monoplane to turn turtle, but the pilot succeeded in righting the machine. He had to make a forced landing in the enemy's country, but was able to restart the engine and returned safely.

LATER.

Flight Sub-Lieutenant Warneford was formerly in the Mercantile Marine. He was born at Gooch, Bihar, India, in 1893, being the son of a Wiltshire Anglo-Indian. He came to England from Canada five months ago, and obtained his flying certificate at Hendon on February 25th.

His feat has been received with enthusiasm as settling doubts as to the ability of the aeroplane to tackle Zeppelins.

Some accounts published at Rotterdam state that a French aeroplane participated in the fight. The Zeppelin was returning from the Belgian coast, possibly from the raid of England. When it was attacked it rose to a tremendous height, and went at full speed in the direction of the shed at Contrude, near Ghent. There was a continuous exchange of rifle fire, but no opportunity presented itself to the aeroplane for bombing the Zeppelin till it was over Ghent, where it had to descend in order to approach the shed. Then the aeroplane got above it and dropped bombs. Small explosions immediately followed and then a burst of fire which spread over the whole ship.

A nunnery in a suburb of Ghent on which the Zeppelin fell—the Grand Beguinage of St. Elizabeth—is one of the largest and most noted in Belgium. It had 700 inmates besides numerous women and children refugees.

There was a terrible scene when the buildings caught fire. The inhabitants of the suburb rushed to the rescue. A man with a child in his arms leapt from a burning room, and both were killed.

BOMBS DROPPED ON AIRSHIP SHED.

London, June 7th.

The Admiralty announces that early this morning Flight Lieutenants J. P. Wilson and J. S. Wills, dropped bombs on an airship shed at Evere, to the north of Brussels. The shed was observed to be in flames.

It is not known whether a Zeppelin was inside, but the flames rose to a great height.

Both the pilots returned safely.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN VISITS ENGLAND.

FIVE PEOPLE KILLED; FORTY INJURED.

London, June 7th.

The Admiralty announces that a Zeppelin visited the east coast last night. Incendiary and explosive bombs were dropped, and caused two fires, which resulted in five deaths. Forty persons were injured.

MASTERS OF THE AIR. BRILLIANT EXAMPLE OF BRITISH AERIAL SUPERIORITY.

Paris, June 7th.

A British aeroplane over Flanders was fighting an Aviatik machine close to the German lines when it was suddenly assailed by twelve German machines. The wings of the British aeroplane were riddled, but the Englishman, circling high above his thirteen enemies, brought down two with his machine-gun, and then escaped to Dunkirk.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH REPRISAL FOR GASSING.

Paris, June 8th.
2.50 a.m.

The evening communiqué says:—North of the Aisne the enemy multiplied their desperate efforts to recapture two lines of trenches we took yesterday. He brought up reinforcements in automobiles a distance of eighty kilometres and counter-attacked furiously, but was completely repulsed.

Two thousand German dead were left on the ground. We took 250 prisoners and six mitrailleuses. There were many others beneath the debris.

We made several attacks between Soissons and Rheims and sprayed burning liquid on the enemy trenches at Vanquoy as a reprisal.

North of Arras the most violent fighting continues. There has been a very fierce artillery duel all day without ceasing.

Convergent attacks at the centre of the Labyrinth have brought us to the central redoubt. Several German counter-attacks were repulsed. Our prisoners at Hebuterne numbered 400. Several hundred German corpses were left on the ground.

THE BATTLE OF ARRAS. IN FAVOUR OF THE FRENCH.

Paris, June 7th.

The battle of Arras continues to be favourable to the Frenchmen, and a communiqué speaks of the artillery duel last night as being of extreme intensity.

The Germans counter-attacked the Souchez Refinery, but were defeated by the French artillery. Another counter-attack northward of the Labyrinth was repulsed by infantry.

The French made new progress, particularly at the Labyrinth and Lorette. We also made a night attack at Hebuterne, capturing two successive lines of trenches on a front of 1,200 metres, taking prisoners and some quickfiring. The Germans counter-attacked last night northward of the Aisne, but the French, despite violent conflicts, kept all their gains.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE "E 11'S" TRIP TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

MAGNIFICENT AUDACITY.

London, June 7th.

An Eye-Witness of the visit of submarine E11 to Constantinople relates the following:—

"I reached Constantia and took a boat at 5.30 in the morning from Pora to Stambul. I suddenly noticed, 80 yards from the landing place, what appeared to be a stick upright in the water moving towards the bridge.

"The sight was amazing, as the current was in the opposite direction. Then I saw a white trail along the blue-green water, and I guessed it was a torpedo. A moment later there was a shattering explosion. An enormous column of water shot up, and I saw an Army transport, called *Stamboul*, settling by the stern. A second explosion followed amidships, and nothing was then visible for a few minutes but a mass of wreckage. A third torpedo hit the Customs House quay, not doing much damage.

"There was a terrible commotion ashore, police and soldiers distractedly firing their rifles. The submarine gleamed momentarily in the sun, and an officer was seen on the look-out, and then sank. The batteries on the hill showered shells on the water for half an hour, but it was a sheer waste of ammunition."

RUSSIAN NAVAL SUCCESS.

THREE GERMAN WARSHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED.

Petrograd, June 7th.

Russian submarines reported the approach of German destroyers preceding battleships in the Gulf of Riga. The Germans retired on the advance of the Russian fleet, after which German hydroplanes made an entirely abortive attack, being driven off by the Russian artillery. The German fleet again approached the Russian shores yesterday and were attacked by submarines. The Russians also laid mines on the route of the enemy, and three German warships are known to have been sunk or damaged. An enemy submarine sank the transport *Yemisei*. Thirty-two were saved.

THE BALTIC BATTLE.

Stockholm, June 7th.

In the Baltic battle there was cannonading for six hours. Twenty shots were heard every minute for a long time.

SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

London, June 7th.

Seventeen trawlers and a sugar ship were torpedoed during the week-end. The crews were saved.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

5,000 DEAD AUSTRIANS.

Petrograd, June 7th.

An official announcement says:—The enemy west of Kolomea have ceased their persistent attacks, having been repulsed with heavy losses. The Austrians left 5,000 bodies in front of one Russian Division.

We captured 700 prisoners in an attack in this region.

Small forces of the enemy in the Jouravno region have succeeded in crossing the Dniester.

WHOLESALE POISONING BY GERMANS.

ENORMOUS AREA IN GALICIA STRICKEN.

Petrograd, June 7th.

Everything living in an enormous area suffered on the first application of the German poison smoke in the Rawa region. Hardly an animal or fowl was left alive, and numbers of women and children were killed. Horses in the Russian baggage trains stampeded or were killed. A Reserve Regiment, rushing up with muffled faces, saved the situation. The Germans were advancing gaily to capture the Russians when they were surprised by an appalling fire, and were repulsed.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN PLANS FOR SUBVERTING BRITISH TRADE.

REPORTED DISCOVERY IN HONGKONG.

London, June 7th.

Replying in the House of Commons to a question regarding the discovery in Hongkong of plans, supported by the German Government, for the complete subversion of British trade in the Far East, Mr. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said reports to this effect had been current in Hongkong.

"I have been in communication with the Governor, and had better say no more at present," the right honourable gentleman added.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY IN CHINA.

London, June 7th.

Lord Robert Cecil, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said he was not yet in a position to make a statement respecting the suggested prohibition of trading with the enemy in China.

IMPORT OF COTTON TO GERMANY STOPPED.

London, June 7th.

Lord Robert Cecil, in the House of Commons, said the Government believed that the measures taken to prevent the import of cotton into Germany were successful, and hoped the effect of prohibiting the export of Egyptian cotton would be to prevent it reaching the enemy through neutrals. The Government, however, was not considering the question of making cotton absolute contraband. The Government, he added, was investigating the cause of the great increase in the export of yarns to neutral countries.

THE THREATENED COTTON LOCK-OUT.

HOPE THAT IT WILL BE AVERTED.

London, June 7th.

An interview with the card-room operatives' representatives by Sir George Asquith (of the Board of Trade) opened a promising prospect that a cotton lock-out will be averted. Several sections of the cotton industry held meetings on Saturday to discuss the situation. At each a hopeful feeling prevailed.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

INCREASE IN IMPORTS. DECREASE IN EXPORTS.

London, June 7th.

The Import returns show an increase of £12,545,076 and Exports a decrease of £8,432,198.

The Imports show increases in:—Food, Drink and Tobacco £8,110,027
Raw Cotton 2,737,097
Wool 2,378,186

Exports show a decrease in Manufactured Cotton amounting to £2,220,025.

THE CHINA-JAPAN TREATY.

London, June 7th.

Lord Robert Cecil, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said the Government was aware that the American Government had made a communication to the Japanese Government on the subject of the Treaty between China and Japan. A further expression of views by the British Government on this question was unnecessary.

PAYING THE PRICE.

OVER 20,000 BRITISH CASUALTIES IN A WEEK.

London, June 7th.

The casualties during the week-end numbered 5,613, including 1,073 dead. Altogether the names of 20,919 have appeared in the casualty lists issued since the 31st May.

RECRUITING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London, June 7th.

Mr. Asquith, being asked in the House of Commons whether the Government intended to rely on the present recruiting facilities, replied that the response to the last appeal had been satisfactory. A full announcement of the Government's policy would be made shortly.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH-ITALIAN FINANCIAL CO-OPERATION.

London, June 7th.

An official announcement states that Mr. McKenna and the Italian Finance Minister have discussed proposals of financial co-operation. The conference disclosed complete agreement between the two Governments in their resolution to co-operate in the use of their financial resources in the same ungrudging spirit as with the Naval and Military Forces.

FIGHTING ON LAKE NYASSA.

London, June 7th.

It is officially announced that on May 30th, after a naval bombardment, a landing party stormed Sphinxhaven on Lake Nyassa. The Germans were driven out with loss. Rifles, ammunition and stores were captured and the armed steamer *Hermann von Wissmann* was destroyed. The troops then re-embarked successfully. The only casualty was one man wounded.

MUNITION MACHINE MOVING.

London, June 7th.

The *Daily Mail* quotes Mr. Lloyd George as saying: "At last I believe things are going all right. I feel that the machine is beginning to move."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S INDISPOSITION.

CAUSES DELAY OF NOTE TO GERMANY.

Washington, June 7th.

President Wilson's indisposition has prevented the completion of the Note to Germany, and its publication is not now expected before Wednesday. Extraordinary precautions are being taken to ensure its textual accuracy before delivery in Berlin.

HOUSE OF COMMONS REASSEMBLES.

ITALY'S ACCESSION TO THE ALLIES' CAUSE WELCOMED.

London, June 7th.

There were some notable incidents on the reassembling of the House of Commons. The new Ministers, on rising to reply to questions, met with a hearty reception. Among the first was Mr. Bonar Law, who was loudly cheered. The enthusiasm was renewed when Mr. Asquith entered the House and sat beside Mr. Bonar Law. The Premier eloquently welcomed the accession of Italy to the cause of the Allies. Great Britain, he said, had always watched the formation of United Italy with the keenest sympathy and the most ardent hopes. Now her gallant soldiers and sailors were our comrades in the struggle for the liberties of the world. (Cheers.)

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BIG ITALIAN ADVANCE. TWO GREAT OPERATIONS DEVELOPING.

Rome, June 8th.

A regular advance of the Italian armies along the whole front, and the capturing of most important positions across the frontier is announced in today's communiqué. The Austrian resistance was mostly feeble.

Two great operations are developing; firstly the Italians continue hammering the defences on the Lavarone and Folgaria plateau, and secondly all along the line of the Isonzo great forces have come into close touch. The Italians, supported by powerful artillery, reached this important river line in all its parts with the object of making suitable crossings and installing bridge heads. The Italians also, after three days' desperate fighting, now seriously threaten Tolmino. The cavalry brilliantly crossed the lower Isonzo, entrenching on the eastern bank. Throughout, the Italian losses were comparatively slight.

The large German steamer *Grethe Hemroth*, of Emden, has foundered in the Baltic, together with a crew of twenty men, as the result of a collision with a German mine. She was a sister-ship to the *Wilhelm Hemroth*, which went to the bottom during the first bombardment of Libau, and to the *Hane Hemroth*, which was captured by an English warship some time ago.

GREAT STRENGTH OF RUSSIA.

A GERMAN ESTIMATE.

In a recent number of the *Tagliche Rundschau* Professor Vogt discusses the resources of Russia in the present war and the extent to which they are likely to affect the duration of the war. As an example of the legends which gained credence in Germany, he mentions one to the effect that the Russian Militia was sent to the front unarmed, and was obliged to use the arms of those who had fallen.

"Everything that we have heard from the eastern front," says Professor Vogt, "gives the impression that the Russians have learnt much, very much indeed, from the Manchurian war, and that from that time on they have been indefatigably in their efforts to profit by their experience and to repair the defects in their army. And the improvements made; it should be noted, extend not only to physical but to moral things, for there is no doubt that penetration does not reach to the same fabulous heights as of old. The experience of our troops in the east points not only to the efficiency of the Russian troops, but also to their admirable equipment, and, above all, to the precise functioning of the commissariat. The booty taken in the Masurian Lakes has been made even with regard to those materials not actually used in fighting, such as winter clothing, field kitchens, and hospital trains."

Professor Vogt then goes on to discuss the number of Russia's reserves, and, though he warns his readers against making calculations on the basis of conditions in Germany, he says: "Nevertheless, we have to face an opponent subjected, in the last ten years especially, to a strict military organisation, which has always produced an efficient soldier, above all when it comes to the defensive. Russia's material in soldiers is, relatively, a good deal less than ours, but Russia is, and remains, a Moloch, whose strength in reserves is greater than we originally imagined."

NO CHANCE OF REVOLUTION.
Professor Vogt then turns to consider the chances of a revolution breaking out and helping to end the war earlier. On this subject he has nothing encouraging to say for those who have their confidence on internal troubles. The war, he declares, has temporarily put an end to the development of the revolutionary movement in Russia, and the agrarian reforms of Stolypin in any case had diminished the chances of revolt amongst the "Peasants." It is significant that Professor Vogt does not, like so many Germans, overlook the liberal declarations of the Russian Government since the outbreak of war. "Whether the reforms mentioned there are earnestly intended or whether they are only words to which the present situation has given rise is beside the point, now," he says, "but he seems to believe that, for the present at any rate, liberal ideas are being strengthened, and he does not think that there is anything to be hoped for in the nature of financial breakdown."

It is true that when Turkey began to participate in the war the Chambers of Commerce in certain South Russian towns drew attention to the danger that threatened their economic interests, and there is no doubt that the industry of Russia, which cannot exist without the labour and products of Western Europe, and especially of Germany, finds itself in a situation of great difficulty. But for the present Russia is probably able to bear up; for the main thing is always the preservation and the nourishment of the population, and in this respect Russia, far from lacking foodstuffs, is suffering from difficulties in the export of its superfluous agricultural products. Indeed, it is even conceivable that the interior of Russia feels the effects of war less than other belligerent countries, for in most parts of Russia the majority of the population have always lived from hand to mouth, and will not suffer from a lack of their own modest home-grown foodstuffs. A country so abundant in treasure and with a predominating peasant population cannot be threatened in its vital conditions of existence so easily as other countries, and as long as these conditions are not threatened a catastrophic turn of events can hardly be expected.

To this must be added the fact that the prohibition of alcohol which has been carried through with a precision unusual for Russia, means a great strengthening of the resisting powers of the nation in other branches of activity besides trade. Figures already show that the drunken budget of Russia has become a sober one, and the diminution of the national revenue (as much as £50,000,000 in the year) should be regarded not as a weakening of the country, but rather a great strengthening of its physical power of resistance. This may seem paradoxical, for a large deficiency of money ought to be fatal to Russia. But one must remember what vast treasure Russia possesses, what wealth is contained in the moorland, a moderate taxation of which recently brought in to the Government £21,000,000. One must remember how frantically quickly Russia, after its complicity in the Russo-Japanese War, made itself one of the richest States. One must remember this, so as not to forget that a land so rich, and consequently indestructible, always has prospects of finding credit in the same way as the Morgan group advanced the necessary money for the payment of war contracts placed in America.

ROBBING ANTWERP.

A detailed report of the systematic robbing and oppressing of the province of Antwerp has been issued by M. Castelain, President of the A. T. V. Chamber of Commerce. The report states that the Germans have requisitioned 40,000 tons of cheese, 18,000 tons of meat, 40,000 tons of barley and quantities of nitrate worth £200,000, oil worth £12,000, 2,000,000, copper £200,000, wool £240,000, horse hair £240,000—total value £2,400,000, of which £200,000 has been paid. Semi-official estimates of the value of all requisitions is over £12,000,000.

**BRITISH TO THE
BACKBONE**

NAPIER
JOHNSTONE'S

**BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS**
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

LADIES SAFE
EFFECT

For functional troubles, delay, pain
and those irregularities peculiar to
the sex.

Prescribed by the highest French
Medical authorities and superior to
Tunsey, steel Drops and Penny royal.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists.

PUBLISHED DAILY
Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best
Advertising medium among the
Native Community.
Established for over FIFTY YEARS
Circulates largely throughout Southern China
Indo-China &c
Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can
be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Vaux Place
Central Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London
or from the different Agents.
Documents translated from or into Chinese
or Sino-English Chinese

This excellent wish may be realised by taking the 'Allenburys Digest', which affords an ideal food for those of weakened or temporarily impaired digestion. Prepared from rich milk and whole wheat—the two vital food elements combined in a partially predigested form.

The "Allenbury's" DIET is a Food for Adults and is quite distinct from the well-known "Allenbury's" Foods for infants.

ALLEN & HANPURYS Ltd.,
8a Peking Road, SHANGHAI
B.P.O. Box 158
and London, England.

COCOA
makes a good
start for the
day

MONTSEERRAT
LIME JUICE


[illegible][illegible]

1 Digestive

may be realised by taking
food for those of weakened
from rich milk and whey
ned in a partially predig

For
the
for

ad.
1938

A large, stylized, black letter 'A' is the central focus. To its left, the word 'The' is written in a cursive script. To its right, the word 'Milk' is written in a similar cursive script. The letter 'A' has a textured, almost woodcut-like appearance with internal hatching.

On the 8th at 10.45 a.m.—Pressure has increased slightly over S. Japan, and decreased slightly elsewhere; the general distribution is about as that detailed yesterday.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, .000 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Director.	Forecast
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	{ South winds, moderate; fair & cloudy.
Formosa Channel	{ The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook.	{ The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan.	{ The same as No. 1.

8TH JUNE, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.		Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.		Force.	Direction.
		at Sea.	Level.			Direction.	Force.		
Vladivostok	7 a.	29.81	43	86	SSW				
Nemuro	6 a.	29.97			ENE				
Hakodate	"	29.91			ENE				
Tokio	"	29.95							
Kobe	"	29.93							
Nagasaki	"	29.88			SE				
Kagoshima	"	29.88							
Oshima	"	29.89							
Naha	"	29.91							
Ishima	"								
Bonin Is.	"								
Chitose	"								
Waknai	"								
Hankow	"								
Ichang	"								
Kinkiang	"								
Changsha	"	29.76	70	92	ENE				
Shanghai	"	29.80	67	90	SE				
Godaitai	"	29.84	75	100	SE				
Sharp Peak	7 a.	29.77	79	91	SE				
Amoy	6 a.	29.81	79	87	SW				
Suway	"	29.85	75	91	S				
Taihook	"	29.85	75						
Swatow	"	29.84	75						
Taiwan	"	29.84	75		ESE				
Koshun	"	29.84	77						
Pescadore	"	29.82	77						
Canton	6 a.	29.80	78	95	SE				
Hongkong	"	29.81	81	87	ESE				
Gap Rock	"	29.81	81						
Macao	"	29.76	77	90	SE				
Wuchow	"	29.76	77						
Hobow	"	29.76	77						
Fukoh	"	29.76	77						
Paulsen	6 a.	29.78	81	96	SE				
Tourans	"	29.74	79	96	W				
Cape St. James	"	29.75	79	89	NE				
Aparri	"	29.82	79	84	S				
Dagupan	"	29.78	76	94	SW				
Manila	"	29.80	75	89					
Legaspi	"	29.80	75	89					
Talolota	"	29.80	75	89					
Dollo	"	29.76	79	80	N				
Surigao	"	29.76	79	80	N				
Lahuan	"	29.76	79	80	N				

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

3 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
 4 DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
 5 FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
 6 STATE OF WEATHER, 8 kinds sky, 8 detached clouds, 4 driving rain, 4 fog, 8 gloomy, 4 hail, 4 lightning, 4 overcast, 4 passing showers, 4 equal rain, 4 snow, 4 thunder, 4 visibility, 4 dew (10).
 7 TIME in inches, 5 tenths and hundredths.

From 9th to 15th June.

HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
Day of Week	Days of Month	H'kong. Mean Time	Height	H'kong. Mean Time	Height	H'kong. Mean Time	Height
Wed.	9	h. m. 6 44	ft. in. 5 9	h. m. 0 13	ft. in. 2 1	h. m. 0 13	ft. in. 2 1
Thurs.	10	6 38	6 4	0 16	1 46	0 16	1 46
Fri.	11	7 0	6 4	0 28	1 31	0 28	1 31
Sat.	12	7 24	6 7	1 17	1 17	1 17	1 17
Sun.	13	9 50	3 9	3 44	3 44	3 44	3 44
Mon.	14	8 0	3 0	3 45	3 45	3 45	3 45
Tues.	15	10 38	3 3	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15
		8 28	3 3	4 23	4 23	4 23	4 23
		11 25	3 7	5 30	5 30	5 30	5 30
		8 59	7 3	5 31	5 31	5 31	5 31
		0 10	3 6	2 52	2 52	2 52	2 52
		9 32	4 3	5 44	5 44	5 44	5 44

That "nothing happens save the unexpected" applies in full force to the vicissitudes of campaigning, says the *Indianian*. No sane man would venture to forecast the effect of world-wide war on our national genius and the institutions to which it has given birth. The most phlegmatic Briton finds his emotional capacity raised to the nth power, and his horizon proportionately extended. We all took back on the ante-bellum period as a putty political and economic stage as on ancient history; we forgot instinctively that the Empire which emerged triumphant from a struggle of existence must differ radically from the Empire of nine months ago. A series of great importance in the political influence of warlike nations, the problem of the Indian Civil Service. It is one of those truisms which are habitually ignored that India's future depends on the character of the average district officer. The character must always be a reserve

for the purpose of keeping un-
elements at heel; but, as Prince Napo-
told his imperial cousin: "You can-
anything with bayonets except sit
them." Our hold on India demands
pathy bred by mutual knowledge, be-
administrators and the masses for
happiness they are responsible. He
has this essential been secured by
of recruitment, past and present;
years ago the "Governant" Service
regarded as a close preserve by dis-
of the East India Company. Its mem-
were all more or less closely relat-
possessed the advantages and dra-
of an organised caste. The mem-
system attracted the flower of the
middle class. After securing his
"writership" the embryonic
underwent a very inadequate train-
Haileybury College. On arrival
India he shot and hunted with
after the fashion of his class;
freely with the people, uncon-
absorbing much knowledge of their
and aspirations. The acquirement
far to counterbalance the real-
defective education. Although
Company's hard bargains" were
met with, yet, taken as a whole,
dicta of Haileybury proved the
seeds of an imperial race. Un-
for India, the service was
undermanned, for a reason not
commonly recognised. The old Es-
Company being a commercial
ing, its directors were unceasingly
injunctions that working ex-
be kept down to an irreducible
In the earlier days of British
short-sighted postulate was
doling out a nominal salary to
officer and tacitly permitting
increase it by trade, the result
his private interest took pre-
the public weal. Lord Cornwallis
out as Governor-General in 1792
mandate to reorganise the Civil
The Disasters of our judicial
proved that malpractices which
criminal disappointed when ju-
paid on a liberal scale,
therefore, allotted salaries to
officers which placed them abo-
sides; but the counting-house
imposed by Leadenhall Street
increase in the cost of the ad-
staff. So at twenty-eight or
of age a civilian found him-
charge of a district, and for-
upon Indian subordinates
trained in the corrupt Mus-
The consequent loss of out-
administrators and the po-
large bulked among the ca-
Mutiny.

Three years before that the
upon India current methods
the Civil Service had engendered
the Civil Service. The
movement was fairly laun-
champions clamoured for the
of patronage in filling po-
niments. Under the Indian
Macaulay and his kinsman
Trevelyan, a very bold ex-
made a bid that of democratizing
Civil Service. A competi-
tion open to all youths of
gradually replaced the old
directorial nomination. The
scored an immediate suc-
ing India with a galaxy of
University men. But abuse
system of selection. The
crammers—men who spent
art of enabling their pupils
maximum of marks with the
of exertion. Their man-
most favourably on the
candidates, and success was
candidates who were able to
knowledge with the greatest
such acquirements rare
roots into a lad's intellect
Civil Service included a
of bookmen, for whom
anathema. Again dress-
rulers and ruled instru-
have been far wider
adaptability which is a
race. For many years, the
material attracted by India
high level in point of
glamour of the East was a
youths, and candidates for
a clerkship in Whitehall
Indian service the blue
administration. A reason
the rapid increase of wealth
dant luxury. For the past
years the Empire under-
for its very life and
occurred left the broad
changed. The eighties
were the golden age of
ball, then young Britons
by the rolling craze;
means of communication
tinent one vast player
men reared in such
twenty years of Europe
a cycle of Cathay.
Service lost much of
the dwindling rupee
popularity, at home
decade or so candid-
highest places prefer
material advantages
ment. So acute a
becoming the admin-
recount that a Public
was incubating thereof
of war turned out in
other channels.

That conflict has temporarily diverted the stream of embryonic administrators from India, and a majority of selected candidates for the coveted Service have obtained commissions in our Army. When the survivors return to civil life they will have run through an entire gamut of emotions and undergone experiences utterly alien to peaceful existence. Speculation as to the precise human type evolved by warfare is purely academic; but we may rest assured that young civilians of the immediate future will not be mere bookworms; that the joy of battle will inspire them with a love of adventure and implant habits of initiative in their pliable natures. On the other hand, millions of Indians are sharing the hopes and fears of their British fellow-subjects. My soul striveth unto-morrow," said Prince Metternich, protesting thereby that, with all his limitations he had grasped the true inwardness of statecraft. The appointment of a Public Service Commission was evidence of a parallel readiness on the part of responsible governors of India to make changes of opinion more than half-way. But the administration will now have to face the more difficult problem of selecting civil servants from among young men trained in the unusual but not unprofitable school of War.

THE KAISER'S CALL.

For the first time the full story from the German point of view of the exploits of the German battle cruiser *Goecken* and the cruiser *Broedel*, their escape from the British in the Dardanelles, their operations in the Black Sea, and their recent flights to the Dardanelles, and the subsequent raids in the Black Sea, is told in a letter from a warrant officer of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* of Vienna by Reuters, which says: "Philippos and Doga were attacked on August 4, two cruisers meeting immediately afterwards. The writer says:—

"We had not been in company very long when we sighted a squadron of warships. We cleared for action and steamed towards them, but the vessels turned out to be British, and Great Britain had not declared war. They steamed past us, surrounded, and closed up behind us. They were the armoured light cruisers *Indefatigable* and *Weymouth*. We asked them what they wanted, and received the reply, 'Warning of the outbreak of hostilities.' A threatening between Great Britain and

And now our business was to clear of their superiority was altogether too much for us. After superhuman efforts we succeeded. For 24 hours everybody on board, including officers and warrant officers took his part in stoking or coal trimming. In the afternoon had worked up to a speed of 20 knots, thought every moment that the ship would blow up. The *Goeben* blew the water, but as she went through the water, but in the evening the *Goeben* were out of sight. One night we learnt by wireless of *Emden's* declaration of war.

REFULGE OF TORPEDO ATTACK.

Half an hour later, standing a head and black as niggers at our guns, we met off an attack by six torpedoes. We reached Messina utterly defeated. But as we knew that we should leave the harbour within 24 hours, was no time for rest. Meanwhile a squadron assembled outside the town waters in order to cut us off. While coaling we received a telegram from Emperor William which said, "I am firmly convinced that the *Goeben* and the *Breslau* will find their way through." And we did find our way through. We threw all our board and stemmed out of the harbour at a clog, trusting in God.

[illegible]

THE RAID ON ODESSA

After describing the hurried departure of the Turkish Navy, the author goes on to tell of what he calls "the most important naval engagements in the Black Sea." On October 28 we were attacked by the Russians in the Black Sea. One of our ships was, however, lost two of his ships were captured. We then steamed westward. We had built torpedo-boats to Odesa, and on the 29th we entered the harbour at 3 o'clock. At 4 o'clock we were attacked. There were then an hour and 20 minutes of the most desperate result of our raid was one auxiliary cruiser, three steamships, and a torpedo boat severely damaged, and five captured. We also destroyed the light vessels, and Odesa was in flames for three weeks.

All this was done by two small torpedo-boats. Later we also destroyed the bombardment of Sevastopol with the help of our beloved submarines. We then sank the Russian cruiser *Pravda*, and put two other ships to flight. On November 18 we passed the Straits of Constantinople peacefully back in Constantinople. The German Emperor, in words of Bismarck, "We gave nothing else in the world."

Herr Paul Ruchbach, who is a veritable infant terrible, has again been talking with engaging frankness on Germany's aims. He admitted that had Germany followed the dictates of Bismarck not to meddle in Near Eastern affairs, there would have been no war with Russia. It would, however, have made no difference as regards England, since Germany could only expand at the expense of the economic existence of England.—But if the conflict with England was inevitable, the continuation of Bismarck's policy would have left Germany without the valuable aid of Turkey. "This aid," he says, "is needed by Germany in order to attain England in her vital spot. The submarine cables are more a subordinate matter than the power of bringing England to her knees. We can only make good England if we get hold of Egypt and the Suez Canal. And this we can do with the help of Turkey."

This interpretation of Germany's policy Constantinople since the famous visit of Kaiser to the Sultan seventeen years ago will be little liked by those who, on German side, represent Germany as having never entertained any aggressive intentions.

It will also be little use in Turkey, which is now openly proclaimed to be an ally of Germany's. In the pursuit of a world war in the course of further remarks Herr Rohrbach emphasized his view of Turkey by saying: "If Germany should emerge victorious from the war she will also become the architect of Turkish Orient. The Russians cannot but they only destroy. The French lack the means for constructive effort, while England with all her gigantic forces, has no other perception than we are equal to her."

This interesting address was delivered by Herr Rohrbach before the Hamburg League of the Zionist Association, and what he said about the Zionist movement itself became a stamp of German Imperialism. "The movement," he declares, "can only be promoted if it maintains the necessary connection with Germany's interests in the East. We must demand that the movement should not affect the political integrity and progress of the Empire, but should see its ideal in the form of a compact and well-defined subject, subject, however, to the taxation and military service to the German Empire. And further we must demand that it should recognize the necessity of spreading German culture in the Orient, and to come into touch with civilization through the medium of man language."

ORIGIN OF "BOCHE."

As everybody is aware, the French slang for the Germans is "Boches," but probably few know how the term originated. A century before our era the Germans were ruled by a king who, according to tradition, was a giant, able to vault over six horses abreast. He was, however, despite his physical strength, a weak prisoner of the Gauls, and was taken to Rome at the close of the period, and chained by the legions, as he was returning from Iberia, having crossed Gaul to enter Teutonia. This King of the Germans was named "Teutobochus." And it is a fair assumption that the two parts of the name, "Teutobochus" correspond to the two "Boche" which we hear today, and which our Allies to designate the enemy use the plural "Boches." Probably some people were heard saying "Teutobochus," and others mistook it for "Tete-de-Boche," or "head of a German."

"THE GOODS."

Surely a American location has never had such high benediction abroad as the phrase "deliver the goods." It is quite good English, and might appear on any grocer's invoice; but, all the same, as a phrase it was distinctly American in its origin, style and application. And now Mr. Asquith, who uses the most classical and precise English of any statesman of the time, has put his seal of approval on the phrase. Mr. Lloyd George, who is more forceful but not so classical, has talked about push and go. And it only remains for Mr. Balfour, who can spare a moment from his new duties at the Admiralty, to tell us to get a move on. These things, remarkable as contemporary, will not be lost sight of by the most powerful of the neutrals, and the fact that the two great nations can exchange ideas in such homely language must be very annoying to Germany. But our statesmen have still some distance to go before they attain to the homeliness of phrase of America's public men. Sir Edward Grey, for instance, has not yet stated our intention of beating Germany to a frazzle.

THE WAR AS A TONIC

It is interesting to find the *British Medical Journal* of the opinion that the psychological effect of the war on the British public has, on the whole, been good. The derangement of Belgium and half-Poland, the accumulated sadness of lengthening casualty lists, the feeling of tension that accompanies long waits for news, all these and many other forms of mental shock and strain might, one feared, have had effects the very reverse of good. In thousands of individual cases, such must, indeed, have been the case, yet the nation as a whole, says the journal, has gained. The war, it argues, has taken people out of themselves and by making them think of others, sympathise with others and, in many cases, work for others. It has done both mental and moral good by bringing all classes closer to one another. Before the war, it is true, in practical every department of daily life disruptive forces appeared to be gaining ground. In all groups, from the family to the State and insidiously invading every sphere of religious, social, economic, and political life, there appeared an increasing inclination to flout conventional canons and to discard restraints—from a mere matter of dress and deportment at one end of the scale to preparation for civil war at the other. At the touch of suffering the tendencies have, unquestionably, stayed.

FROM "THE TIMES" PARLIAMENTARY
CORRESPONDENT.)

GENERAL GOOD HEALTH.
The delegation were impressed by the general good health of the prisoners. Atonecamp, for instance, there has been only one death, a tuberculous case of long standing, among nearly 5,000 prisoners. The low death-rate prevailing is taken as showing that both diet and sanitation are everywhere well arranged for. Prisoners transferred from ships seemed more cheerful and healthy ashore than on board. One of the delegates' comments on board ship is indulgence in a considerable amount of gambling, which is not easily discouraged. It is the invariable experience that civilian prisoners give more trouble than prisoners of war, but there has been remarkably little trouble, considering that there was a blacklegged element amongst the civilians who had to be interned.

"The war will make it impossible for our coming generation of industrialists to rest in luxury and ease upon the laurels of their predecessors, The English in other hand, will not learn even from the war to work, and after the war the strength of this war they will not have the chance to mend their industry, seeing that they did not do so before the war. After, as before, the war, the industrialists, the sober, and the economical, who can sell cheaply, will control the market. And it is we who shall be in that position."

George V. has the prospect of a long and happy association with his people, and is neither a brilliant man, nor a brilliant man. He represents the average intelligence, the traditional view, and the man's respect for authority, and the morals or state-craft. His limitations are his merits, for the virtues of a monarch should be negative and not positive. The Vicar of Wakefield tells us that he chose his wife, as she did his crown, not for a fine glossy surface, but for such qualities as wear well, and may say the same of the King. The King is unpretentious; but the material is not for mass."

SHIPPING REPORTS.

British str. *Yuenang* reports:
 at air, smooth sea, and fine weather.
 British str. *Choyang* reports:
 moderate south-westerly and clear fine
 weather.

CHINESE OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUIT, LONDON, E.C.

